

## FRANCE.

Vice Presidents of the National Assembly Elected.

Thiers Proposed for the Chief Magistracy.

THE NOMINATION FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

Paris Deputies Charged With Acting to Prevent Liberty of Discussion.

Violent Recriminations Between the Deputies.

THE CHAMBER GUARDED BY TROOPS.

Favre to Return to Versailles With a Peace Committee.

French Report of the German Terms.

The Emperor William's Movements Contingent Upon Peace.

RHEUMATISM IN THE IMPERIAL LEG.

Prince Napoleon Denies Offering Himself as Successor to His Cousin.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vice Presidents Chosen—M. Thiers Proposed for the Presidency—Faidherbe Declines Serving—Elections Confirmed—The Chamber Guarded.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16, 1871. I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD that at to-day's session of the National Assembly the following named Vice Presidents were chosen: MM. Louis Joseph Martel, Benoist d'Azy, Ludovic Vitet and Leon de Malleville.

M. THIERS PROPOSED FOR THE PRESIDENCY. A resolution was introduced in the Assembly proposing M. Thiers for Chief Executive, with authority to nominate a Ministry, but provides that the power of the republic shall be exercised under the control of the Assembly. The resolution bears the signatures of MM. Dufaure, De Malleville, Vitet and St. Hilaire.

VIOLENT RECRIMINATIONS. A Deputy censured a manifestation which was made yesterday outside of the Chamber, and adjured the Paris Deputies so to act as to preserve liberty of discussion. Violent recriminations ensued between the conservative and republican deputies.

ELECTION MATTERS. A letter was subsequently received from General Faidherbe declining to accept of a membership. The Senate confirmed the election of thirty-three of the Paris Deputies.

A HAPPY TRIO. MM. Rochefort, Victor Hugo and Floquet were present at to-day's session.

GUARDED BY TROOPS. The Chamber was strongly guarded by troops posted outside the building.

M. GREY INSTALLED. M. Grey has assumed the Presidency. All the elections in the Department of the Seine were confirmed.

A SIGNIFICANT HINT. Before the sitting was opened a member of the Left remarked that "to get here I have been obliged to pass through several lines of armed men. I shall, therefore, in future come armed myself."

Ministers in Bordeaux—M. Thiers in Favor—The Guard Doubled.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 17, 1871. MM. Jules Favre and Ernest Picard, of the Paris government, have arrived here.

M. THIERS IN FAVOR. A majority of the Committee of the Assembly is favorable to the proposal to appoint M. Thiers chief of executive power.

THE GUARD DOUBLED. The military force posted outside the Assembly Chamber was doubled to-day.

A Petition from the Prisoners in Germany. LIPSIEP, Feb. 17, 1871. A petition to the French National Assembly is circulating among the prisoners in Germany expressive of a desire for the submission of the question whether the form of government of France shall be a monarchy or a republic to universal suffrage.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

French Report of the German Terms—Favre to Return to Bordeaux with a Peace Committee—The Armistice in the East.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1871.

From information received from the French capital for the NEW YORK HERALD I am enabled to report that the Paris *Figaro* says:—"It is reported that the German propositions for peace run thus:—The cession of Alsace and Lorraine and a portion of the Department of Doubs; an indemnity of one and a half milliards of francs; the Prussians to keep all the material of war they have captured, and the French fleet and the colonies to remain intact."

FAYRE TO RETURN FROM BORDEAUX WITH THE PEACE COMMITTEE.

M. Favre has left Paris again for Bordeaux, whence he will return with representatives of the Assembly to negotiate a treaty of peace.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE DEDUCTED FROM THE INDEMNITY.

All contributions which have been collected by the Germans in France, otherwise than as penalties, will be reckoned in the general war indemnity.

THE ARMISTICE IN THE EAST.

The armistice has been extended to the Departments of Jura, Doubs and Côte d'Or since the 15th inst. The line of demarcation between the hostile armies runs south of Lons-le-Saunier, in the Jura; but the French retain Besançon and Auxonne and a limited circle of country around each city.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Return of the Emperor Contingent Upon the Conclusion of Peace—His Majesty Has the Rheumatism.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD that the special correspondent of the *London Times* at Berlin telegraphs that if peace is not concluded prior to the assembling of the German Diet the Emperor William will probably remain at Versailles, and the meeting of Parliament be postponed.

AN IMPERIAL RHEUMATISM.

The Versailles correspondent of the *London Times*

reports that the Emperor William is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

German Concentration on the Loire—Prince Napoleon and the Dynasty—German Excursions—Imperial Clemency—A Possible German Governor for Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1871. For the information of the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD, I would report that it is stated that the German troops are concentrating in large numbers on the Loire.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE DYNASTY.

A letter from Prince Napoleon is published to-day, in which it is explicitly denied that the Prince ever offered himself to Count Von Bismarck as successor to the Emperor Napoleon.

GERMAN EXCURSIONS—IMPERIAL CLEMENCY.

A despatch from Dieppe, 17th, says the Emperor William has consented to the reduction of the contribution exacted from the Department of the Seine Inferieure to one-third of its original amount.

The Prussians have demanded 300,000 francs from the town of Bernay, in the Department of the Eure, under threat of bombardment.

The Germans continue to levy contributions in Normandy, despite the armistice.

THE POSSIBLE GERMAN GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

The announcement is made that in case the occupation of Paris by German troops should be found necessary General Falkenstein will be designated as Governor of the city.

THE FAM HUNG FRENCH.

Contributions and Appeals in Aid of the Sufferers by the War.

Mr. Charles Lanier, treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, reports the following subscriptions:

Total by Chamber of Commerce Committee. \$87,129

By Produce Exchange Committee. 15,045

Total Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange Committee. \$102,174

Mr. Eugene S. Ballin, treasurer of the fund for the Gold Exchange, acknowledges the receipt of \$2,276, making the total \$104,450.

The following appeals were made yesterday:

TO THE CLERGY OF THE COUNTRY.

It is proposed that a simultaneous collection be taken up on the second Sunday in March in all the churches in the country for the relief of starving France. It is not sympathy with the cause, but sympathy with the suffering, that animates this appeal. Eight millions of people at least are suffering in France for want of food, clothing and fuel. Neighboring nations—England, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland—are making most generous efforts to relieve their distress. Will America allow distress to stifle the cry of famine in her? We know its existence, and must bear its pain! As Christians let us show ourselves prompt to recognize the claims of a common humanity in the hour of need, and, as citizens, let us show ourselves prompt to recognize the claims of a common humanity in the hour of need, and, as citizens, let us show ourselves prompt to recognize the claims of a common humanity in the hour of need.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTRY.

The call is issued to the farmers of the country, to contribute to the relief of the suffering population of France, by sending to the Chamber of Commerce Committee, or to the Produce Exchange Committee, a contribution of one franc for each family.

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## THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Colonial Parliamentary Discussion of the Subjects for Negotiation.

The North American Fisheries and Canadian Interests.

Legislative Warning to the Dominion Delegates.

President Grant's "Offensive Language" Toward the Colonists.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RELAXING.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17, 1871.

In the Dominion House of Commons Sir A. T. Gait to-day pointed out the great importance of the House giving an early expression of its opinion respecting the fisheries question, and hoped that the correspondence would be brought down, or at least explanations made by the government respecting a matter of so much moment. He urged the great gravity of the interests concerned as a reason for the production of the correspondence, so that the members of the House might be informed respecting the apparent change of imperial policy on the fisheries question.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the House had received a wrong impression respecting the fisheries matter, but all papers would be produced.

Sir A. T. Gait considered it advisable that a discussion should take place before the departure of Sir John A. Macdonald for Washington, in order that his hands might be strengthened by the opinion of Parliament.

It was suggested by the Premier that Sir A. T. Gait should make his motion on the subject on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. McKenzie, the leader of the opposition, referred to the offensive language used toward Canada, not only by certain citizens, but by the President of the United States in his annual message, who seemed as if controlled by an irresponsible power unfriendly to this country, because it occupied a semi-independent position as a dependency of the British empire, which they desired to change by annexation to the republic. In a strain of patriotic eloquence Mr. McKenzie strongly condemned such utterances, and said there was a large and respectable class in the States friendly to the Canadians. He urged his hearers to cultivate a love of liberty and a love of country, and trusted that "no pressure had been brought to bear by the imperial government for the adoption of any course that would necessitate the sacrifice of our rights."

Mr. McKenzie proceeded to state that there had not been any reference in the published correspondence to the consideration of Fenian claims by the High Commission.

He was here interrupted in the negative by Sir Francis Hincks.

Mr. McKenzie maintained his statement, and criticized somewhat the submissive tendency of Sir Edward Thornton when the American government insisted upon any demand. He did not believe in submitting to grave injustice, and demanded as a national right, considered with regard to the fisheries, that the three mile limit, counting from headland to headland, should have been insisted upon.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied at considerable length, stating that the interests of Canada would not be sacrificed by England to her own advantage.

The Feeling in Toronto—Sir John Rose's Position.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 17, 1871.

A government newspaper organ here says, in relation to Sir John Rose declining to sit on the High Commission, "that financial negotiations entrusted to Sir John Rose by the Washington government have constituted the main, if not the only reason for his declining to accept the position of Commissioner. A large loan is already advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of consolidating the American debt, and with a view to the reduction of the rate of interest upon it. There would be an impropriety in Sir John Rose accepting the negotiations of a portion of this loan in England and sitting upon the Commission at the same time."

Prince Edward Island Relaxing—United States Fishermen "Free to Come and Go."

CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 17, 1871.

The Governor in opening the Legislature represented the colony as prosperous.

Referring to the fisheries, the Governor said that the question of excluding United States vessels from the colony having been submitted to the imperial government, "a reply was received which led to a removal of the prohibition restrictions."

Powers of the British Commissioners—Explanation in the British Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1871.

In the House of Commons to-night Viscount Enfield, replying to a question, repeated his statement of yesterday that "the Anglo-American Commission was not authorized to settle the difficulties between the two countries. Their mission was simply to determine the mode of adjustment. If the mixed Commission preferred, the British claims would also be submitted to it."

SPANISH ROYALISM.

Her Majesty the Queen Again Invalid.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 17, 1871.

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, wife of King Amadeus, meets many unavoidable delays in her journey en route to join her husband in Madrid.

She has already been detained in Florence by illness many days after the date which was first fixed for her departure, and, having at length set out, the court is informed to-day by telegram that the Queen has been compelled by indisposition to again halt her cortege at Nice.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Legislation on the Papal Temporalities Question.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 17, 1871.

Italian legislation, particularly on the subject of the important issues which are pending between King Victor Emmanuel and the Holy See, progresses very slowly.

During the Parliamentary session yesterday the Chamber of Deputies discussed the Papal guarantee bill, and without taking action adjourned until the 21st of March.

THE MASSACRES IN GREECE.

A "Free Briton" to Go on Trial for Murder.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1871.

I have received telegrams from the *Herald* from Athens, under date of to-day, which inform me that the Court of Appeal of Greece has confirmed the judgment against the accomplices of the bandits who perpetrated the Marathon massacre; and that the Englishman Noel will therefore be placed on trial at the Assizes for murder.

THE MINISTRY OF WAR.

M. Clemensois has been appointed Greek Minister of War.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE JAPANESE MISSION.

Arrival of the Japanese Minister and Suite at San Francisco—A Prince Imperial Accredited to the United States—The Importance of the Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1871.

The Japanese mission to the United States, which arrived yesterday, is composed as follows:—His Imperial Highness Nussan Asanomi, Prince of the Imperial family.

His excellency Mr. Mori, Charge d'Affaires; Mr. Yamazaki, Secretary of Legation; Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of Legation; Mr. Yotaki, Attaché of Legation.

Attaches of the Prince—Higashikaze, Inow, Yamazaki, Okada, Tokasa, Matsunaga and Nino.

Attendants to the officers of the Prince and the Legation—Naito, Pakahara, Okayama, Hayashi, Acaesawa and Ogino.

The following are the students—Messrs. Kanda, Mayodiga, Kulazawa, Skeda, Saguro, Yonawaki, Oishi, Inaw, Osawa, Akedawa, Asaki, Kitai and Holakiyaka.

The Prince is uncle of the present Mikado.

They are all very young and intelligent looking, being between the ages of twenty and twenty-seven years. The Minister is the first ever sent to the Japanese government to reside in a foreign country.

He served as a member in the National Council at Jeddah and is a strong leader of the progress party, who now control the government.

PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTIONALISM.

Imperial Regulations for the Elections—The State of Siege Against Turbulent Politicians—Relaxation for Franchise Purposes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, 1871.

I hasten to report to the *Herald*, by cable, that a decree has been issued declaring that while it is still impossible to raise the state of siege in the city the Emperor of Germany, desiring that the electoral movement should be unfettered, "annuls during the period of the elections the clauses in the proclamation of the state of siege suspending the right of association and public meeting; and he furthermore directs that political prisoners awaiting trial be released, but without prejudice to their future prosecution."

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Danubian Devotion to Legitimate Authority.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 17, 1871.

As an indication of the state of feeling which exists in the Danubian Principalities on the subject of the Eastern question generally, I am enabled to telegraph to the *Herald* that the Roumanian Senate has voted a resolution expressive of complete devotion towards Prince Charles, and entire co-operation in the acts of the government.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

England Watching the Continental Alliances.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1871.

The government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria remains anxious on the subject of the Continental alliances as they may be formed, at least re-adjusted, after the final conclusion of the war between France and Prussia.

It is said to-day that the British Foreign Office has received no conclusive evidence of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia.

OBITUARY.